## NATIONAL

NUCLEAR POWER: Occupying "New Hampshire's Armories -- An LNS Interview With Peg Averill
2000 wds/graphic..... 1

HEALTH: Crop Pesticides Overdone
*130 wds..... 2

RACISM: Labor & Community Opposition Blocks Ohio Klan March
*200 wds..... 2

CIVIL RIGHTS: Remembering a Black Freedom Fighter: 10th Anniversary of Benjamin Brown's Death
1000 wds/graphic..... 3

WOMEN/LABOR: Women Workers in Michigan Successfully Challenge Company & Union Sex Discrimination
1200 wds..... 4

WOMEN: Right to Abortion For Working & Poor Women Still Under Attack
400 wds..... 5

ADVERTISING: Oil Ads Make the News
*200 wds..... 5

CORPORATIONS: Corporate Espionage -- A Risky Business
*250 wds..... 5

GOV'T: Jimmy Carter Commentary on Riot Situations in 1970
*160 wds..... 5

ADVERTISING: Pre-Schoolers are Successful Marketing Target
*100 wds..... 5

LABOR: West Virginia Women Form Group to Support Miners' Strike
500 wds..... 6

ENVIRONMENT: Environmental Group Sues Gov't on Genetic Research
450 wds..... 6

CONFERENCE: Conference to "Build a People's Alliance" Slated For May 27-29 in D.C.
450 wds..... 6

LABOR: Putting on the Ritz for Scabs
*100 wds..... 6

POLITICAL PRISONER: Dwight Armstrong To Be Sentenced in Early June After Pleading Guilty to Charges in Anti-War Bombing
800 wds..... 7

CORPORATIONS: Yogi Bear & Fred Flintstone Win Tax Break
*80 wds..... 7

ADVERTISING: It Takes Money To Make Money
*150 wds..... 7

CIA: The Cia Wins the Prize
*50 wds..... 8

GOV'T: Automated Imperialism
*230 wds..... 8

## INTERNATIONAL

JAPAN: Support Group in Japan Aids Korean Woman Raped By KCIA
500 wds..... 8

ENGLAND: Socialist Workers' Paper Under Attack
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* Denotes short, 250 words or less

## GRAPHICS

COVER: Adam and Eve. Credit: Peg Averill/LNS

CAPITALISM: Cartoon..... P-1
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# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

864 May 20, 1977

[illegible]

[illegible] Laurie [illegible] Nancy [illegible]

[illegible] Johnson, [illegible] Spock, [illegible]

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[illegible] tenth [illegible] news copy [illegible] graphics [illegible] on a 6[illegible]

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[illegible] Service Inc. [illegible] New York, N.Y.

## STAFF NOTES

We've been putting a lot of energy into fundraising and into organizing our tenth anniversary benefit concert and celebration to be held tonight, May 20th. When the work lets up and the money comes in from that, we hope to have a fatter packet of news for you next week.

Much thanks to those of you who responded quickly to our money plea by paying your May bills and back bills -- but there weren't enough of you! Please make a point to send your checks promptly, especially over the the summer, when the world here is always hot and the finances especially lean.

This packet includes an interview with one Seabrook occupier--who is also one of our graphics artists. In it, she reflects on how the burgeoning anti-nuclear movement compares with the activism of the 60's.

[illegible] OR ARE MISSING A PAGE, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

[illegible] #862 [illegible] information and photos in the [illegible] Seabrook demonstration, and #863 for Seabrook [illegible] by Peg Averill.)

OCCUPYING NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ARMORIES. [illegible] SEABROOK PROTESTER GIVES FIRST-HAND REPORT

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The average age of the demonstrators was 19, 20, 21. The overwhelming number of people had never been busted before; had never been involved in any movement before. Some people were extremely conservative, though they were in the minority.

The demonstrators were mostly students, and virtually all white and middle class. One reason for this, I think, is that nuclear power seems like a cerebral thing -- just like when we first started talking about, and demystifying, foreign policy in the anti-war days. Nuclear power seems scientific, complicated. And I think it's students who have had the time and resources to think and learn about it.

Traditionally too, it's been young people who were able to be mobile and take risks in the early stages of a lot of movements. It's also a fairly new controversy that hasn't been around that long.

It's important that the issue become a mass movement because of the really profound dangers involved with nuclear power and the speed with which they're attempting to push through these plants. Both a big disaster and a small disaster are going to profoundly affect human life and conditions of life. We already are beginning to find out a good deal about the role that radiation is playing in illness and cancer, possibly, [illegible]

[illegible]

We were held by a [illegible] military force -- Air Force and Army Reserve -- for 13 days, from May [illegible] to May 15. That was everyone with the exception of people who bailed out. Everybody who went to Seabrook agreed to stay four days if there was a bust. So everything beyond that was just people stretching the [illegible] who's [illegible] to [illegible] stay as long as possible. Almost 50% of the original 1,414 arrested stayed till the end.

We kind of decided that we had won when Governor Thomson made a deal with us. Before, he had said he would never do that. We all pled not guilty on criminal trespass charges, which carry a maximum one year sentence and $1,000 fine. And we were all found guilty in mass trials. We were all sentenced 15 days and $100, with time served. And we didn't have to pay the fine, because we were all appealing. We could be waiting for years for that.

*What went on inside your armory?*

During the first week in Somersworth the guards orders to us kept changing very rapidly. We had a lot of protests over threats they made and over basic civil rights -- which they called "privileges" that they could take away. The second week was more workshops, cultural activities, court cases, lawyers meetings, and paralegal meetings.

A lot of the way we related to each other inside the armories and to people on the outside had to do with basic forms of organization that were set up before we even got there. Each person was in an affinity group of ten to sixteen people and the affinity groups actually met in their home towns at least once before leaving for Seabrook. We talked there about forms of resistance, designated first aid and legal people, support people, "spokes," and back-up "spokes."

At the staging grounds where we camped -- the closest lands owned by friendly New Hampshire people -- the various groups met. A Decision Making Body (DMB) was chosen from among all the spokes. But in the intial 24 hours, while we were occupying the parking lot on the site, but had not yet been arrested, the DMBs overmet, as most organizational decision making bodies do.

So once we were in jail we eliminated the DMBs pretty rapidly -- in Somersworth and in other armories. Most of the decision making went on within affinity groups -- especially when we began having more and more resistance actions on the inside and we couldn't come to a monolithic decision among all 200 people in the armory. So we tried to maintain solidarity but allow some leeway in terms of how people responded to situations.

At first the military commanders would come to us about something and they would want a decision right now with no discussion, and we said, "no, we can't do that. We have to meet in our affinity groups." And over a period of time the commanders and even some of the judges accepted the fact that they had to deal with our structure.

So it was very successful in terms of organization. I don't think there's ever been an attempt to have as well organized an infrastructure that related in a democratic way and allowed real participation by large numbers of people.

*Was there much show of support from local people? Do you see signs that more working people are becoming or will become involved?*

Yes, clearly, I think, from the kinds of conversations I had at Seabrook with people in that area who are not directly related to the struggle but were very supportative of it. For example, people who would come out of the houses when we were walking down the road after our release.

People responded, some of them, by allowing their lands to be used for housing. And also,

[illegible] food -- especially food we couldn't get in jail like fresh vegetables and fruits. And some of them came to the celebration we had the last night; the night we all got out of jail. These were very ordinary people -- all ages, many of them middle-aged, strongly supportive.

One of the men who talked to us for about 45 minutes actually works for the Public Service Company -- the major investor in the Seabrook nuke. He had been exposed to radiation during World War II and thought it was horrible, and very much backed all efforts to stop the plant. He said that a lot of other people felt that way too, and he personally berated himself for not being more active and more vocal earlier.

On the bus from Boston to New York I sat next to a retired military man. And he saw the armband and asked me about it. And he also, based on World War II experiences, saw radiation as an incredible threat. He was a Maine resident and thought that there was a groundswell in Maine, too, against nuclear power.

*How were the Seabrook protesters affected politically by the experience?*

I think it was very successful in terms of politicization. For example, there was a lot of courtesy to the guards, unlike more baiting types of things that might have happened in the past. But in fact, some of it was politically confused. People wouldn't or couldn't distinguish between the guard as a human being and the guard as serving a certain function for the state at that point. I think that got clarified a lot more later on.

In the beginning also, there was a lot of confusion about what non-violent resistance was. A lot of people went in there with almost a deification of Gandhi and very little understanding of the context in which Gandhi used the tactics he used. And the fact that his practice had limited success. They were much more interested in Gandhi overall than they were with Martin Luther King and his application of the same tactics to an American situation.

There were people who talked about "passive resistance" -- which was a term Gandhi used first in his writing. But later he decided that that didn't describe what he really meant -- what he really meant was non-violent direct action. These people took the term "passive resistance" to mean either that you over-complied with what was asked of you or you didn't do anything at all -- you were passive, period. So we did some workshops and a lot of one-to-one talk in Somersworth about non-violent direct action and clarified that.

*How did it compare with political actions in the 1960's?*

I was ten years older than a lot of these people and I really felt that difference. A lot of the actions that I had taken part in they only vaguely knew had happened. Essentially there were a lot of myths that had to be broken down. Their view of the anti-war movement was that it was incredibly violent, because they bought everything that the newspapers said about it. And there was confusion about how nuclear power relates to a larger struggle and about what a movement is.

It also seemed to me that in ways it's a more humane movement than in the sixties -- because of the struggles then and the lessons that were learned then. Most of these people grew up with the women's movement as an existant reality, for example; so the women seemed to be able to hold their own better, to be able to teach and lead. There was nothing near the disparity between men and women that you had in the sixties.

Also I thought there was a really healthy consciousness that culture is an important part of political activity.

There was something really exciting to know that the same spirit that moved us in the 1960's, and that was in turn inspired by earlier struggles, is continuing. And that another generation is coming up that has taken a look at the big picture -- even if they don't understand it all, in the same sense that we didn't understand it all -- and is trying to put it into a context and is willing to do something about it.

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CROP PESTICIDES OVERDONE

NEW YORK (LNS)-- In order to comply with questionable Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations that do no more than enhance the appearance of crops, food producers in the United States over spray their crops with pesticides by 10 to 20%.

According to a Cornell University research team reporting in the March issue of BioScience, the FDA regulations concerning insect parts in vegetables limit the presence of entirely harmless and even nutritionally beneficial insects, as well as blemishes that cannot be detected by the consumer.

The end result -- fruits and vegetables that are "all style" but of questionable "substance."

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(Thanks to Environment magazine for this information.)

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LABOR AND COMMUNITY OPPOSITION BLOCKS OHIO KLAN MARCH

NEW YORK (LNS)--Faced with opposition from steelworkers, community forces and public officials, the Ku Klux Klan announced in May that it was cancelling plans for a Memorial Day march in Steubenville, Ohio.

Dale Reusch, Ohio leader of the Klan, cited "adverse conditions" and "increased resistance" as the reasons for calling off the march.

Opposition to the Klan action had steadily mounted since it first announced its plans in March. A group of ministers called for a counter-demonstration. And United Steelworkers Local 1190, the largest union in the area, representing 5,000 workers, unanimously adopted a strong resolution opposing the march.

The resolution denounced the Klan as racist and anti-labor and called for the local and entire labor movement to "take joint action with all responsible community elements to stop the march."

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(Thanks to the Daily World for this information.)

## REMEMBERING A BLACK FREEDOM FIGHTER: 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF BENJAMIN BROWN'S DEATH

NEW YORK, LNS -- "Today is the tenth anniversary of the death of my son, Benjamin Brown," said Ollie Mae Brown at a press conference in Jackson, Mississippi May 12. "He died on his 22nd birthday as a result of being shot the day before by law enforcement officers near Jackson State University.

"I am here today to remind the people of Jackson that Ben should not have died ten years ago, and his family should not have been denied justice from the courts.

"The tenth anniversary seems just like the first day he died," Ollie Mae Brown told the reporters at press conference, "because my heart's been broken ever since. I worked hard to raise my children to be honest, and then to have Ben taken away for not even breaking the law, I've never been the same or never will be the same."

The student protests at Jackson State University began Wednesday night, May 10, 1967 when city police tried to arrest a student in his dormitory. Students objected to the police's unauthorized presence on campus and police allied in reinforcements and sealed off Lynch Street on the campus. Black young people from the community also joined in the protests, although student demands didn't deal with the problems of area residents, especially young non-students who were unable to find jobs.

Thus, after promises were made to students concerning their demands, these area people continued their protest the following night with the burning of police barricades.

By all accounts, Ben Brown was not even involved with these activities, however. He was coming out of a restaurant on Lynch Street and was caught in a barrage of gunfire from a line of city police and highway patrolmen stretched across Lynch Street and firing at young people who were throwing rocks and bottles at them.

About 400 white National Guard were called in and moved down the street in tanks, cars, and on foot. Despite the fact that the demonstrators were armed only with bricks and bottles, police made no attempt to use tear gas. At least four other black men were wounded. One, Cephus Jackson, was hit in the face by shotgun pellets at his dormitory window.

Ben Brown was shot twice -- in the back of the head and in the back, by a high-powered rifle. Police refused to allow friends to assist the mortally wounded Ben Brown, and he lay on the ground for about 45 crucial minutes until an ambulance came and took him to a hospital. City and state authorities have steadfastly refused to admit any wrong or identify the officer who killed Ben Brown.

Mrs. Ollie Mae Brown and Ben Brown's wife, Margaret Brown, filed a lawsuit which was dismissed in April, 1971, by a federal district judge. After that, no civil rights lawyers could be found to persue the suit and finally the statute of limitations ended any legal recourse in the matter.

"Ben Brown was one of those restless black youths who would not accept, in any way, the role a racist society had assigned to him," the *Southern Patriot*, the newspaper formerly published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), wrote in June, 1967.

His mother, Mrs. Ollie Mae Brown said, "The children always knowed how we was brought up and Benjamin said he was tired the way we old folks keep saying 'yassir' and 'yas, ma'am.' He wanted the same rights as anyone else."

Ben Brown began attending civil rights meetings in 1963, at the age of 17. During that time, he helped organize a boycott against downtown stores at Lanier High School, where he was a student. During the next four years he was arrested seven times for movement activity, and police harassment was constant.

In 1965, Ben Brown was one of more than 1,000 people arrested in Jackson for protesting the all-white Mississippi legislature. As the *Southern Patriot* reported, "the brutality at the Jackson Fairgrounds, where the protesters were jailed, has been well documented.

"People were made to run a gauntlet between rows of club-wielding police with adhesive tape covering their badge numbers; two pregnant women lost babies; people were forced to lie on concrete for seven days; and were repeatedly sprayed with DDT, ostensibly to kill mosquitos.

"While at the fairgrounds, as Ben was passing through a food line, he accidentally dropped his plate into a tank of boiling water. The cops forced his hands into the water to retrieve it; he was badly burned."

He worked in various civil rights groups in Mississippi, including the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), and was a field secretary for Freedom Corps, a small group of young black activists who worked in the dangerous Delta area, trying to organize the poor on plantations. Later Brown became less active. Then the revolt broke out at Jackson State College and Ben Brown was killed.

"We must organize Mississippi or we will keep returning to this hall for more funerals," said Lawrence Guyot of the MFCP at Brown's funeral. "We must organize around one thing -- survival."

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(Thanks to Jan Hillegas for this information).

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*It is not a question of whether freedom of the press should exist, for it always does exist, but of whether freedom of the press is the privilege of a few individuals or the privilege of the human mind."*

--Karl Marx.

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News is our middle name. And Liberation is our first name. Please send us the news -- LNS, 17 W. 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011. (212) 989-3555.

## WOMEN WORKERS IN MICHIGAN SUCCESSFULLY CHALLENGE COMPANY & UNION SEX DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK, LNS --Young women workers who service [illegible] the Detroit, Michigan area re- [illegible] Minnie Farmer as "the one who got [illegible]"

Minnie Farmer was one of four women workers [illegible] Retailers of America who filed a suit [illegible] sex discrimination and non-representation [illegible] She and Shirley Wooton, Frances Ratliff and June Chambers sued the Automatic Re- [illegible] of America (ARA), which services the food vending machines in thousands of plants and offices [illegible] they sued their union, [illegible] Retail and Wholesale Department [illegible] RWDSU, AFL-CIO

[illegible] finally came to trial in November of [illegible] December, the Federal District Court [illegible] found Local 1064 guilty of sex discrimin- [illegible] non-representation. No financial awards [illegible] made as yet. The company settled with the [illegible] and women workers at ARA are [illegible] all job classifications open to men.

### A History of Discrimination

[illegible] goes back to 1969. At that [illegible] ARA workers servicing vending machines at [illegible] were divided into four principal [illegible] repairman, serviceman, truck [illegible] attendant. Almost all the women, who [illegible] majority of the Local, were classified [illegible] The attendant classification had the [illegible]

When they tried to bid on the job classifications [illegible] or repairman, the women were told [illegible] go through a "training period" by the company despite the fact [illegible] already [illegible] the tasks in those classifications. One woman, Minnie Farmer, was finally allowed to bid [illegible] job when it opened up.

Farmer was disqualified from the job on the 29th [illegible] 30 day training period because she "[illegible] move the machines." However, neither Farmer [illegible] the men had ever been asked to move the machines.

Taking her case to the Civil Rights Commission (CRC) with the support of women's groups represented in the Women's Liberation Coalition of Michigan, Farmer won back pay and got the job.

However, Farmer was later bumped off the job by a man with more seniority than her. The union didn't even take her case to arbitration. She later began working as [illegible] truck driver.

Another woman at Great Lakes Steel, who also was [illegible] to file with the Civil Rights Commission, was able to keep her upgraded classification as a vending servicer -- the newly designated title for the job formerly called "serviceman" -- because she had slightly more seniority than Farmer. But, during her 30 day trial period, the company repre- [illegible] added more work to her job list and fol- [illegible] around. The machines hadn't been cleaned for some time, but she was blamed for everything that were wrong with them. The ARA gave her a list of about 30 jobs to perform, something that had never been done to any man on that job.

As one of the women put it at the time, "They want to burn us out."

Finally, in 1971, Farmer, Chambers, Ratliff and Wooton filed a class action suit in Federal District Court charging that women workers at ARA were discriminated against in job classification and promotions. The company finally agreed to settle out of court so that in November and December of 1976, the trial involved Local 1064 alone.

The women charged that the union had refused to arbitrate Minnie Farmer's and other women's grievances and had consistently perpetuated the company's sex discrimination.

"At the trial the sexist paternalism was unbelievable," said a member of Women's Liberation -- News and Letters, a group supporting the women. "The union's lawyer, William Mazey, said that one woman who had a small child should have been satisfied with a 4-hour job instead of bidding for an 8-hour one so that she could be home when her child came home from school."

The union steward on the midnight shift, Fred Bella, testified that he had done "his best" to try to help the women process grievances. However, June Chambers produced the grievance book, in which she had discovered that copies of grievances routinely sent to the company and the union's business agent were still intact in the book.

Chambers also produced a petition that had been circulated among male workers at ARA in 1962 demanding that the better paying jobs not be given to women or the men would get another union to represent them. Fred Bella's name was on the petition.

### National Impact Predicted

Only one woman of the original four, Shirley Wooton, is still working at ARA today. Frances Ratliff has died. June Chambers was injured when the lid of a cracker machine fell on her, and she had to fight to receive Workman's Compensation. Minnie Farmer was injured when lifting a crate of milk cartons. She wears a back brace now and can barely walk.

No financial awards in the settlement have been made by the Federal District Court yet and no one knows how much longer it will take. June Chambers is now over 70 years old.

Although the women were not permitted to fight the case as a class action suit as they originally intended, the result of the decision is expected to be far reaching. ARA's women workers at other companies have expressed excitement over the trial and have said that they "have some accounts of their own to settle with Local 1064."

And the women who are vending servicers, repairers and truck drivers with ARA now all remember Minnie Farmer.

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(Thanks to Women's Liberation -- News & Letters Committees for the information in this story.)

[illegible]

[illegible] ABORTION FOR [illegible] WOMEN STILL [illegible]

NEW YORK (LNS)--[illegible] opponents are busy on [illegible] Hill this spring [illegible] employ- [illegible] benefits to pregnant [illegible] which has garnered [illegible] support in Congress, [illegible] being threatened by [illegible] abortion rider.

[illegible] Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo) has promised to [illegible] such an amendment [illegible] while [illegible]-related benefits [illegible] when similar [illegible] are offered to [illegible] need extend benefits to [illegible]-related [illegible], leave or [illegible] problem.

[illegible] amendment's future [illegible] in the [illegible], says Women's [illegible], a group which closely follows [illegible] permitting [illegible] women. But the group [illegible] will [illegible] again in the [illegible] to divide the [illegible] the pregnancy benefits [illegible].

The right to abortion [illegible] is also [illegible] under attack. [illegible] (Health, Education and Welfare) [illegible] funds [illegible] and other public [illegible] will be [illegible] by the House [illegible] in part of the [illegible] will also [illegible] in the new one.

Known as the "Hyde Amendment" [illegible] Republican sponsor, [illegible] has been temporarily suspended [illegible] pending final decision in the Supreme Court. Not willing to leave the decision up to the high court, many women's and abortion rights groups have mounted a campaign against its [illegible] in 1977. These groups urge that people [illegible] congressional representatives by [illegible] to demand that federal funds be allowed for abortion.

For futher information, contact the National Abortion Rights Action League, [illegible], Washington DC 20003; (202) [illegible].

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OIL ADS MAKE THE NEWS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Have you ever been fooled -- for just a few seconds -- [illegible] that the [illegible] oil company advertisement during the national network news was really just [illegible] story?

Energy Action, a Washington D.C. lobbying group, has attacked the "ins [illegible]" on network news, and in April the [illegible] Communications Commission (FCC) agreed.

The FCC ruled that Washington station WTOP-TV had violated "fairness" [illegible] when it televised a Texaco advertisement 53 [illegible] without providing rebuttal time to groups [illegible] with the commercial's statements [illegible].

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CORPORATE EXECS -- A RISKY BUSINESS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Being a top corporate executive is becoming a dangerous occupation. According to a recent article in the Wall Street Journal, more and more companies in "controversial" businesses or in "unstable locations" are providing their top officers with protection.

The Journal says that many companies decline to talk about their security programs. And the Sun Company went so far as to say that part of its program involved not commenting to reporters about it.

But there are bits and pieces of information coming to light. The Campbell Soup Company places electronic tracking devices on executives' cars to be sure they arrive when they're supposed to. Rohm & Haas has installed a metal detector in its mail room to search for letter bombs, and some Equimark execs memorize a set of written rules on what to do in case of kidnapping.

Guardsmark, one of the suppliers of executive protection, offers a 3-day "anti-terrorist" driving school for any company's chauffeur at a cost of about $1,000.

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JIMMY CARTER COMMENTING ON RIOT SITUATIONS IN 1970

NEW YORK (LNS)--Five months after four Kent State students were shot and killed by National Guard troops in 1970, Jimmy Carter, running for governor of Georgia, made the following statement concerning riot situations:

"I will commit the National Guard to take whatever action necessary to protect innocent lives including shoot to kill orders if that is necessary as a last resort to restore order."

The statement appeared in the October 26, 1970 edition of the Atlanta Constitution, but the article brought up no connection with the Kent State killings.

College Press Service recently called the White House to get comment or confirmation of the 1970 statement by Carter, but could get no response.

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(See graphics)

PRE-SCHOOLERS ARE SUCCESSFUL MARKETING TARGET

NEW YORK (LNS)--Those TV commercials broadcast during children's shows really do work, says the Columbia University psychology department. Department spokespeople report that they tested 41 pre-schoolers, three to five years old, and found they commonly pressured their parents to purchase the same brands of cookies, cereals, candy and ice cream that was advertised on their favorite shows.

According to the study, parents caved into their requests 61% of the time.

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## WEST VIRGINIA WOMEN FORM GROUP TO SUPPORT MINERS' STRIKE

NEW YORK (LNS)--"We want to show Westmoreland that we're behind our men and they won't be able to lord over them like they have in the past," said Catherine Gilly, whose husband has been a shuttle car driver for five years at Westmoreland's Built Mine in Big Stone Gap, West Virginia.

Gilly is a member of "Women for Miners," a group which has recently formed to support the miners on strike against the Westmoreland Company. The strike began in late March to protest the company's policy toward the grievance procedure.

"Grievances were not met with promptly," Gilly explained. "There were so many piling up."

Ever since, the women's support group has taken shifts on the picketline. As of mid-May, the strike continues with little chance of a speedy settlement. Westmoreland said May 9 that it would be willing to follow arbitration guidelines as soon as the men returned to work. But the United Mine Workers Union rejected the company's offer, calling it a "bribe."

"Westmoreland's promise to follow the arbitration procedure is meaningless," said the union in a statement. "Westmoreland's broken promise to abide by that procedure" is the very reason for the strike in the first place.

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Thanks to the Mt. Community News for this info.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP SUES GOV'T ON GENETIC RESEARCH

NEW YORK (LNS)--Friends of the Earth filed a complaint in Federal District Court in New York May 9 seeking a court order to halt the use of federal funds for recombinant DNA research.

The environmental group charged that the National Institute of Health (NIH) violated the National Environmental Policy Act by not preparing an environmental impact statement before entering into a DNA research program, promulgating research guidelines and recommending recombinant DNA legislation to Congress.

Friends of the Earth also charged that the NIH failed to comply with the Administrative Procedure Act in promulgating research guidelines and claimed that the membership of the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, which drafted the guidelines, does not comply with the Federal Advisory Committee Act which requires balanced and independent advisory committees.

"Any research results are purely speculative, may adversely affect the environment, and could be achieved by other less dangerous means," said Richard Hartzman, attorney for the group. "Friends of the Earth's members, as well as the public at large, deserve much more candid information from the government about the dangers of recombinant DNA research and an adequate input into policymaking on this issue. We seek to enjoin the use of federal funds for this research until the acute safety issues are resolved."

Recombinant DNA is a powerful technique which enables scientists to combine the hereditary substance DNA from unrelated species, thus propagating new organisms. If a recombinant organism with disease-producing or toxic properties escaped into the environment, humans and important plant and animal species could be faced with serious health and environmental problems.

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## CONFERENCE TO "BUILD A PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE" SLATED FOR MAY 27-29 IN D.C.

NEW YORK (LNS)--A "National Conference to Build a People's Alliance" will be held on May 27-29 in Washington D.C. A wide array of Third World, labor, women's and various political groups are playing an active part.

"The conference is not just a conference to get people together to have political debates without any direction," said Ted Glick, member of the July 4 Coalition, which is sponsoring the conference. He emphasizes that the conference will 1) identify and hammer out a plan of action around key issues and struggles; and 2) emerge with an organization that will unify, many of the already participating forces."

Five key areas of focus in the workshops scheduled are "Jobs, Working Conditions and the Right to Organize," "A Program for Survival in the Cities," "International Struggles Against U.S. Imperialism," "Government Repression," and "Resisting the Threat of Nuclear Weaponry and Technology."

The July 4 Coalition, founded in March, 1976, organized massive demonstrations last July 4 in which 60,000 people participated. This May's conference, the group says, is a foundation stone from which an alliance can be built to fight "the common enemy -- the industrial and financial rulers and the state they control."

"The conference must take very difficult questions," the Coalition's "Working Paper" explains, "but they are of a fundamentally different nature than an examination into the political needs, short term and long range, of each constituent group. It must be the arena in which together against those forces which oppress all of us."

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For more information about the conference, contact the July 4th Coalition, PO Box 998 Peter Stuyvesant Station, New York, N.Y. 10009. (212) 675-1776.

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## PUTTING ON THE RITZ FOR SCABS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Ever heard of a catering service that specializes in feeding strikebreakers. Well, there's one in Denver, Colorado called Henry Daniels.

"We are experienced in serving strikebound companies wholesome meals, freshly prepared in our 40-foot trailer kitchens at your plant," Daniels tells prospective customers. The company also offers "options of bedding, bath linens, janitorial service, laundry handling, television, movies, malt machines, whatever..."

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## [illegible] ARMSTRONG TO BE SENTENCED IN EARLY JUNE [illegible] PLEADING GUILTY TO CHARGES IN ANTI-WAR BOMBING

By Charles Rappleye

MADISON, Wis. (LNS) --The legal odyssey of [illegible] Armstrong is nearly over. On Friday, May 13 [illegible] Armstrong pleaded guilty to charges of [illegible] bomb and destroy federal property, [illegible] another felony. Milwaukee District [illegible] recommended that the sen[illegible] a maximum of eight years in [illegible] concurrently with the state sen[illegible]

Armstrong, [illegible], was found guilty a week before [illegible] Madison, Wis. [illegible] on state charges of second degree murder and arson. State sentencing will [illegible] June [illegible], and federal sentencing on [illegible] in Madison.

The charges stem from Armstrong's involvement [illegible] August, 1970 bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center (AMRC) in Madison, and the unsuc[illegible] bombing of the Baraboo Ordnance [illegible] just outside Madison, [illegible] Day, 1970.

The 1970 bombing of the Army Mathematics Re[illegible] was the culmination of almost two [illegible] activities on the University of Wisconsin campus. Army Math was a major target be[illegible] the Vietnam War-related research done [illegible].

On August 24, 1970, a truck loaded with fuel [illegible] and fertilizer exploded at 3:43A.M., destroying the [illegible] Physics Building and the Army Math Research Center. A warning issued earlier was not heeded by police, and a physics researcher named Robert Fassnight died as a result of the blast.

Armstrong was granted $55,000 bail by the federal court, and will return to Madison within a week for a state bail hearing. Armstrong's attorneys said that they feel "very confident" about the possibility of Armstrong being granted state bail, and getting the money needed for his release until the sentencing hearings.

Armstrong, a Madison native, was captured in Toronto, Canada on April 9, ending a seven year search by federal authorities. Initially, he planned to fight extradition to the United States on the basis that the AMRC bombing was a political act, and therefore not extraditable under the U.S.-Canadian extradition treaty, which provides protection for political fugitives.

But it soon became clear that the argument would not be successful. Armstrong's attorney, Robert Kellermann of Toronto, said at the time, "It is unlikely the Canadian Government will recognize that this crime is of a political nature. This is because of their politics and because they are afraid to stand up to the American government."

The Canadian judge, Edward Houston, seemed to corroborate, saying, "I don't know enough about the war to have an opinion," and "The U.S. is still a friend of Canada."

In lieu of fighting extradition, Armstrong struck a bargain with state and federal prosecutors, agreeing to plead guilty to lesser charges if he waived his extradition and due process rights. The agreement set a seven year maximum on Armstrong's sentence. Armstrong returned to Madison the evening of May 5.

In his first Madison court appearance on May 9, Armstrong plead no contest to state charges of second degree murder and arson, and was found guilty by Circuit Court Judge William Sachtjen. The emotional nature of the trial was heightened by the appearance of Donald Armstrong, Dwight's father, who was temporarily released from a local hospital where he has been confined due to cancer. It was their first meeting in over seven years.

The legal process that Armstrong has gone through is very similar to that of David Fine, sentenced a year ago for involvement in the same bombing. Fine is presently serving a seven year sentence in a federal prison in Kentucky.

Armstrong's brother Karl was captured in Toronto in 1972. During his trial in 1973 witnesses from all over the country--Vietnam veterans, local and nationally known anti-war activists, scientists, lawyers, doctors and a former U.S. Senator--testified on his behalf. Each condemned the United States genocidal war policies in Indochina which the AMRC research helped make possible. But Karl was sentenced to 23 years, which he is currently serving in a Wisconsin State penitentiary.

A fourth man sought in connection with the bombing, Leo Burt, remains free.

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*(Charles Rappleye [illegible] for the University of Wisconsin newspaper, The Daily Cardinal.)*

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## YOGI BEAR & FRED FLINTSTONE WIN TAX BREAK

NEW YORK (LNS)--Concluding that TV heroes Yogi Bear and Fred Flintstone "have delighted millions of youngsters, not to mention the countless number of adults," a federal district court recently okayed a $1.6 million tax break for Hanna Barbera Productions.

The Internal Revenue Service had disputed the investment tax credits for creators of Yogi and Fred. But the federal district court rejected the challenge.

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## IT TAKES MONEY TO MAKE MONEY!

NEW YORK (LNS)--Advertising Age recently praised Coca-Cola, Post, General Mills and the Borden Companies for having the "best promotions."

The advertising trade magazine also acknowledged that "clever," "original" ads don't grow on trees. Coca-Cola spent $1,400,000 on its "Denimachine Sweepstakes." General Foods and Post Cereals laid out over one million for "Box Tops for Fun [illegible] Fitness" and Borden forked over $1,461,000 for "Home for the Holidays."

And these figures don't even begin to take into consideration yearly expenditures for all the other "clever" promotional ideas these companies come up with.

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## SUPPORT GROUP IN JAPAN AIDS KOREAN WOMAN RAPED BY KCIA

NEW YORK(LNS)--Korean residents of Japan have formed a support group to help publicize the case of a Korean woman tortured and raped by the Korean CIA (KCIA), the Pak Jung Hi regime's secret police recently implicated in the bribery of U.S. Congress members.

The woman, 27 year old Kwon Mal Ja, was born in Japan, where there is a substantial Korean minority as a result of Japanese domination of the Korean peninsula from 1910 to 1945. Kwon went to South Korea to learn the language and customs of her people, but was kidnapped by KCIA agents in August, 1975.

"Their first question was, 'On whose instructions are you here in Korea?", Kwon declared in a recent statement. "They told me to give names of those studying in Korea. As I learned later, the KCIA had been preparing a frame-up, the so-called 'case of espionage by Korean students from Japan.'

"I heard the KCIA agents talking amongst themselves, saying 'There is a strong need to show them as spies active on campus. In Japan they are raising complaints about our country.'"

Kwon was held prisoner for ten days. After hearing the KCIA discussing whether to kill her if she refused to give names, she finally signed an "affidavit" they had prepared as evidence in the "spy case."

Kwon Mal Ja was tortured repeatedly and frequently threatened with rape and other sexual abuses by members of the KCIA, who sometimes removed all their clothes for the torture sessions.

After she was released, one of the agents followed her home to her apartment in Seoul. He then assaulted and raped her, at the same time promising that "you will never be taken to the CIA and your human rights will be guaranteed."

Kwon emphasizes that her case is not unique. "A great many, indeed, had similar experiences. They were tortured and humiliated. They were coerced into confessing what was not true. While in Seoul, I heard many stories of co-eds from Japan raped and sexually tortured at the hands of the KCIA men.

"In the ROK (Republic of Korea --Seoul regime)," she says, "a mere mention of re-unification is punishable with death."

Kwon is now in Japan working for human rights in Korea.

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## THE CIA WINS THE PRIZE

NEW YORK (Weekly People/LNS)--A recent article of federal jargon published in the New York Times gave the "grand prize for euphemism" to the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA once referred to an assassination unit as a "health alteration committee."

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## AUTOMATED IMPERIALISM

NEW YORK (Weekly People/LNS)--Two researchers have programed a computer to write "a foreign policy speech guaranteed to please the greatest number and offend the fewest in the legendary land of 'middle-America,'" according to a report in the Christian Science Monitor.

The researchers fed common bits of campaign rhetoric into an IBM 370 model. According to the Monitor, they simply combined "classic Cold War rhetoric," "neo-isolationism," and the "power politics" of Henry Kissinger. What they came up with was a fairly standard U.S. foreign policy speech.

Among the points the computer included were: "I do not believe that we should dismantle the CIA...," and "The lesson of Vietnam is one of indecision. The U.S. was not wrong in the purpose for which we fought..."

Asked whether the process could be used to manufacture the "perfect candidate," the researchers responded, "Our technique is just a higher form of an offensive weapon already being used by politicians."

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## SOCIALIST WORKERS' PAPER UNDER ATTACK IN BRITAIN

NEW YORK (LNS)--A major attack on a left paper is now taking place in Britain, threatening the publication's very existence. Trade union leaders and other officials are spearheading the campaign against the *Socialist Worker*, Britain's largest circulation weekly socialist paper (30,000 per week).

Four libel actions have been brought against the paper, the organ of the Socialist Workers Party, for various articles it has run. In the first case -- a satirical attack on a union for encouraging its members to take cheap vacations in General Franco's Spain -- the paper was fined $17,000. This is the equivalent of a year's wages for the entire *Socialist Worker* staff.

The London Times had also reprinted part of the article and was approached by the union's lawyers. When it refused to settle, however, the issue was taken no further. Instead the attack was mounted exclusively on the *Socialist Worker*.

Other libel actions still to come against the paper concern articles on the firing of a woman who had just had an abortion, on discrimination against hiring black workers, and an advertisement for an allegedly libelous rank and file pamphlet that attacked the undemocratic character of another big union.

The total damages against the paper are expected to be $40,000 to $50,000 -- enough to close it down.

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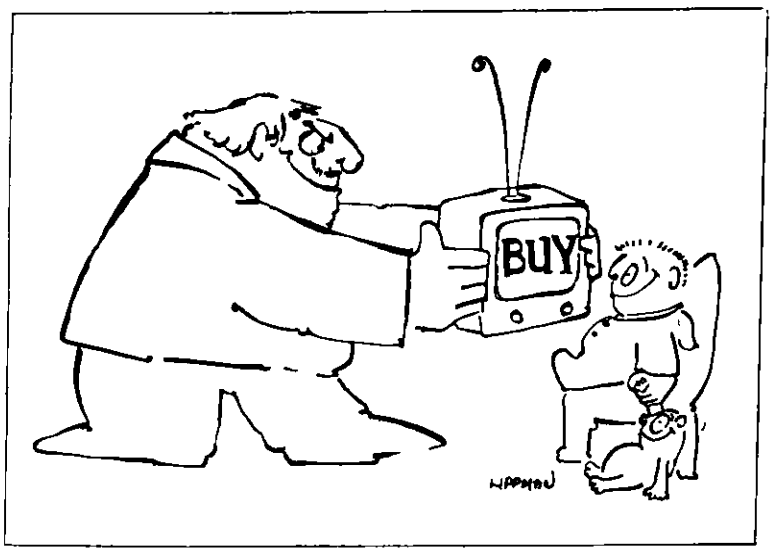
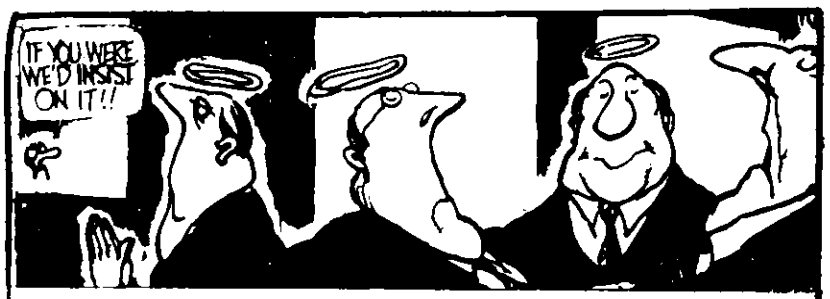
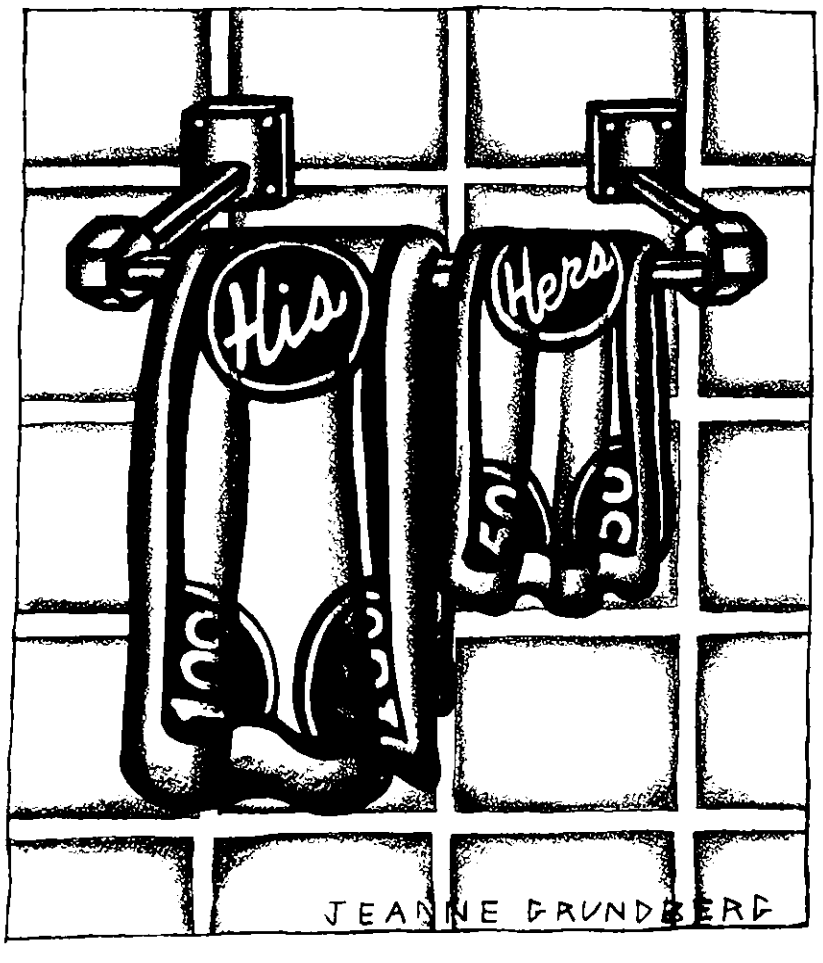
'All I know, Harrison, is that I've been on the board forty years and have yet to see an excess profit.'

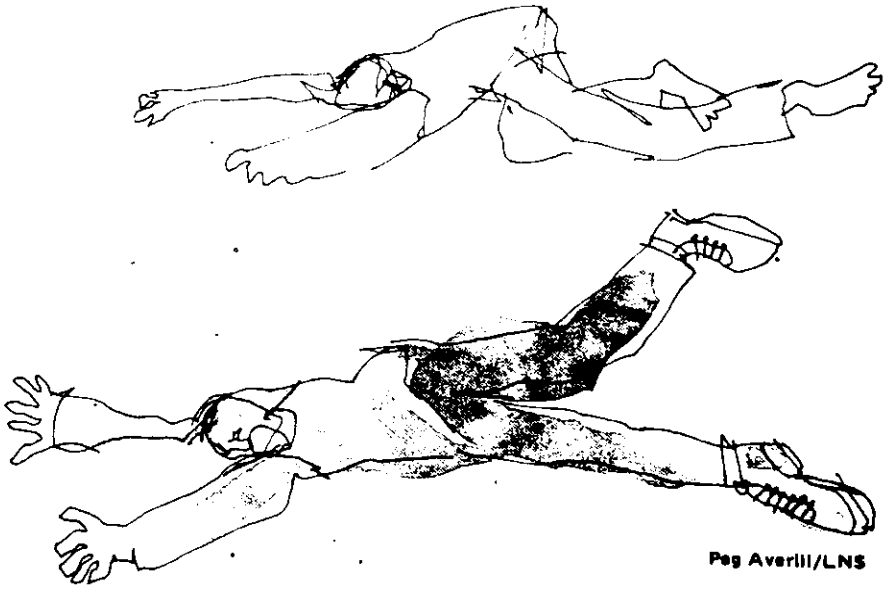



'Well if I were pregnant I certainly wouldn't have an abortion.'

Peg Averill/LNS



Peg Averill/LNS

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ON PAGE [illegible]

TOP LEFT CREDIT ALBERTA DEMOCRAT LNS

[illegible] WITH THE STORY
ON PAGE [illegible]

MIDDLE LEFT CREDIT: Peg Averill LNS

THIRD RIGHT [illegible] Peg Averill LNS
SEE THE INTERVIEW ON PAGE ONE

BOTTOM LEFT CREDIT: Grundberg

BOTTOM RIGHT CREDIT: Peg Averill LNS
COULD GO WITH THE STORY ON PAGE THREE